NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.-TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais) WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street .-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 130 Broadway, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH-LA SONNAMBULA, &c. Mailine at E. NIBLOS GARDEN, Breachay. English OFERA-Afternoon - MARTHA. Evening Bonnalan Circ. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street,-GRAND NILESON NEW YORK STADT TREATER, 45 Bowery .- GRAND GRENAN OPERA-THE MAGIC FLUTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and the st. Grande Duomyson. Matinee at 2 OLYMPIC THEATRE. Brendway. THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIN. Matines at 3. WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st. Perform-ances every afternoon and evening. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWER, TRAND DECRESS MOLLY DEAS-OLD STEAM MAN OF NEW YORK. PIPTH AVENUE THEATEE, Twenty-fourth M.-MAN GLOBE THEATES, 728 Broadway. VARIETY ENCERTAINMENT-LUCKETTA BOSO(A. M. D. Matinec at 2%.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK PHEATRS, Brooklyn. - INDR. ASSURANCE TANKER MODESTY. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. VA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, -Could Vocat-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREE MALL, 685 Bros Way.-NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARORS, BUR ESQUES, &c. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 805 Broadway. -HOOLEU'S OPERA HOUSE, Grooklyn. NEGRO MON-STRELEY, BURLESQUES, AC.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE -- WRIGH, HOGHEN WHITE'S MINSTRELS-PASTINES OF THE LEVEL, &c. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. ScanEs IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Mailines at 2%. AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXSISTION -ESPISE RINK, Third avenue and Sirty-third street.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, October 29, 1870.

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NAPOLEON, it is said, will probably be sent to Eiba. How history repeats itself in these stirring times! One, even without a very vivid imagination, could readily imagine himself living in the early years of the century.

SECRETARY COX took leave of his Cabinet colleagues yesterday, and will retire from his position in the Interior Department on Monday. Commissioner Delano will enter upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior on Tuesday

COLLEGE JOURNALISM .- In a number of the most prominent colleges in the United States the publication of local journals has become an established fact. This is not a bad idea, if the character of the articles that are allowed to appear in the papers in question does not tend too much toward the sophomorical style. By becoming familiar with writing for the press many of our young college students may eventually make practical journalists-a profession that is rapidly assuming a front rank in the higher walks of science and general usefulness to mankind.

SPAIN.-Now that there is no Napoleon Spain is getting along nicely. Spain, in our judgment, is foolish in seeking a king; but Spain ought to know her own affairs best, How wonderfully the Germans have come to the resone of Spain! The war has given Spain liberty. She sought a Hohenzollern in order to please France. Now she returns to one of her first loves to please herself. To Napoleon, from his prison at Wilhelmshöhe, how funny this Spanish throne question must now seem! How in his inmost soul he must growl at Spain and the Hehenzollerns!

THE ENGLISH MISSION.-To-day Senator Morton dines at the White House, and, no doubt, the main subject of discussion between the President and the Indiana Senator will be the English Mission. The President, with his usual caution, has given no indication of his selection of a successor to Minister Motley, but it is understood that the appointment will be conferred upon a Western man. Among the most prominent names mentioned in connection with this position is that of James F. Wilson, of Ibwa, President Grant's first choice for Secretary of State.

The Helpless Condition of Prance-Pence Her First Nocessity. A king sate on the rocky brow Which looks o'er scaborn Salamis, And ships by thousands lay below, And men in nations—all were his. He counted them at break of dar, And when the sun set, where were they?

This is Byron's graphic summing up of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, and the defeat and dispersion of his fleets and armies. The picture, however, may be aptly applied to the late advance of the armles of Napoleon upon Germany and their annihilation as a military force. On the 2d of August, at the head of an army infinitely stronger than that of the King of Persia, the French Emperor, at the pretty little German frontier town of Saarbruck, gave the Prince Imperial his "baptism of fire," and then retired with the young lad to his headquarters at Metz to report to the Empress Regent in Paris his first engagement of the campaign for Berlin as a prosperous beginning. His armies on that day, stretching from Metz to and along the German border from Saarbruck up to Strasbourg, numbered three hundred and fifty thousand men. The soldiers of that army had the reputation of the best disciplined, armed and equipped, and the prestige of the finest soldiers in the world. On the 2d of September, nevertheless, after being shattered in many battles, one half the remainder of that splendid army, with fifty thousand fresh troops as reinforcements, was captured, with the Emperor, at Sedan, and the other half was shut up within the fortifications of Metz.

Thus within the brief space of a month the prestige of Napoleon the Third as the arbiter of Europe, and the fame and the name of his armies as the imperial Romans revived, were scattered to the winds, and consternation and chaos eclipsed the gay pleasures of Paris. A month later and we find, while the late imperial dictator of peace or war is a prisoner amid the mockeries of a royal palace beyond the Rhine, and while the Empress and the poor bewildered little Prince Imperial are eating the bread of exiles beyond the British Channel, Paris itself, with its two millions of people and its two hundred and fifty-two thousand soldiers, is as closely invested by the German legions as was the little city of Jerusalem by Titus eighteen hundred years ago. We find the provisional republican government of France partly in Paris and part in Tours. over a hundred miles away, and the only mode of communication between these two divisions the bazardous and uncertain balloon. Yesterday they had the news in California,

in Cuba, Egypt and Bengul of the surrender of the strong city of Metz, with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, including several marshals of Franco and the last of the flower of her imperial troops, brouzed and hardened to war in their campalgas in Algeria, Italy, Mexico and the Crimea. To-day the great and powerful nation of France, with her forty millions of people, is in reality as helpless against the astounding military strength of Germany as was distracted Mexico in the grasp of Bazalue. There is something that appalls us, something that we can hardly realize, and which we cannot comprehend, in the startling facts that the internal defence of the first military nation on the globe is to-day reduced to the guerilla warfare of Mexico against Bazaine, and that Bazaine, with a hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldiers of France, chassepots and all, has surrendered as ingloriously as Napoleon.

Incredible, however, as these facts may appear, they are before us, and before prostrate, bleeding and starving France, in all their gloominess, and they must be recognized by France, or she may be utterly destroyed as an independent State. Was not Poland at one time the great central Power of Europe, stretching from the Black Sea to the Baltie? Did she not, through Sobieski, in a great crisis of peril to Vienna and to Central and Western Europe, expel the audacious Turk, who, with his splendld army of three hundred thousand men, counted upon a march over the Continent? And where is Poland now? What interest, we may next inquire. have the governing feudal aristocracy of England, what interest has the royal house of Austria, or even that of Italy, in interposing a helping hand to the present French republic? They have none of them any more interest in this matter than the Czar of Russia, save in the maintenance of what they call "the balance of power."

They may not consent to the absorption of France by Germany, but it is apparent that they will consent to the reduction of France to that last extremity of prostration in which she will be compelled to accept the government dictated by King William. What government will that be should France be reduced to this humiliation? Will it he the Ronanartes or the Bourbons? It may be the Bourbons; but there is a mystery about Bazaine which points to the Bonapartes. The present government of France, then, should at once proceed to a treaty of peace with Count Bismarck on the best terms that can be obtained, through such assistance as in their selfishness the neutral Powers may be ready to give, to arrest this fearful military power of Germany.

But with part of this French provisional government in Paris and part in Tours and on the move it cannot be got together. Let a shorter method, then, be adopted. Let General Trochu, then, assume the responsibility and organize a new provisional government in Paris and open negotiations for peace, in view of the imperative necessity of saving France from chaos, and the imperative duty of saving the two millions of souls in Paris from starvation, and he may save Paris and save France and secure the republic. The surrender of Metz will add one hundred thousand men to the army investing Paris, and will furnish one hundred and fifty thousand men for the spoliation of Lyons and Southern France generally. For warlike purposes France after Sedan may be compared to our late Southern confederacy after the surrender of Lee; and if so, France after Metz may be likened to said confederacy after the surrender of Jo Johnston. Against Von Moltke and the seven hundred thousand effective soldiers of the German alliance France is practically disarmed. Peace becomes now the first consideration and the first duty of the governing men of France, because it is their first necessity; and, Bazaine being entirely thrown aside, General Trochu, with ful places of public resort and innocent recreathe Army of Paris at his back, is master of the | tion in the world?

position. He has the power, in assuming the responsibility, to exalt himself and to make a peace which will end the sufferings and milltary disasters and spoliations of France and secure the republic.

The War Situation-The Surrender of Metz-

The capitulation of Metz is now said to have neluded one bundred and seventy-three thousand prisoners-a blow at the military power of France more disastrons than Sedan. It completely obliterates the regular army and deprives France of two more of its most capable generals-Bazaine and Canrobert. There seems to be no further hope of a successful resistance, except to enthusiastic France, whose sanguine temperament probably even in such a crisis as the present hopes against hope. We hear as yet nothing from the authorities of France as to the views they hold regarding peace under the changed prospect. With Metz no longer theirs, nearly two hundred thousand of their skilfully trained soldiery prisoners, the services of two of their most competent marshals rendered null, what is there to hope for? It is stated that the French have refused the German terms of an armistice; but that the surrender of Metz may have the effect of changing their views in that matter. There certainly seems to be but one way now to prevent the bombardment of Paris, and that is by accepting terms of peace. Nevertheless from all sections of the republic come reports of desultory fighting, of the same useless character, unconnected with any determined effort to relieve Paris or to save the republic, that the French have apparently looked to ever since Sedan as the only means of resisting the enemy. There is skirmishing on the Loire, near Orleans, and another great battle is said to be imminent there. A stout resistance at Mézières is made; Amiens is zealous in providing means of defence; the Francstireurs are especially active and have succeeded in capturing a provision train, and more partially successful sorties have been made from Paris. But these are of no importance beside the great Prussian victory at Metz. That one success would overshadow and neutralize a thousand of the desultory and detached victories that seem to content the French. Poor France has been defeated, not through her want of zeal or courage, not through the gallantry of her soldiers or the self-sacrificing spirit of her citizens or her statesmen, but through the deplorable lack of organization left her as an imperial legacy. She can make pe, se without shame. Let her

The Press of Rome Revolutionized-A True Philosopher in the Counting Room.

All the leading journals of Florence, with the majority of the minor lights of the Italian national press, are preparing for an early emigration to Rome, the capital of the kingdom. The centre of executive power will thus be made the focus of political enlightenment. The scapular and breviary will be retired from the Capitol to the cloister and the sanctuary, and their places be supplied by the lever of the printing press and the free sheets of independent morning newspapers. While the monks are repeating their Paters busy newsboys will be hallooing "extras," which will report the progress of the world in brief notes by electricity, the genius and faith of Galileo be evenged and consoled equally by the triumph and fulfilment of the prophecy of Puck. The Italian occupation of Rome has in truth revolutionized the newspaper press of the Holy City most completely. The revolution is a healthy one, producing a disenthralment of mind and a consequent independence of thought and freedom of expression. This fact constitutes one of the most important and cheering consequences of the recent Italian movement for the perfection of national unity. Had his Majesty King Victor Emanuel depended on military force solely for his success he would have failed eventually and with certainty. The Church can do better than that. It holds, or endeavors to hold, the mind of the people. The fault of the cleries, however, is that they want to warp the human mind in one direction and dwarf it to the status of an unreasoning acceptance of "accomplished facts." Independent journalism, intelligently exercised, neutralizes the efforts of the ecclesiastical aspirations in this direction, and inasmuch as civil freedom advances so does independent iournalism flourish. Rome supplies to-day encouraging attestation of this great fact. The bigoted and intolerant newspapers, which had been subsidized by the clergy for such a lengthened period, have been extinguished in the breath of the plebiscitum. The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Jesuits, "sold out" immediately. The Civilta Cattolica closed its office and the Giornale di Roma has disappeared, These journals have been succeeded by the Liberta and the Gazzetta Officiale. The Roman people will henceforth be enlightened by a free press and the steam engine of the press room. They will read and "inwardly digest," and thus will they learn to be really free,

happy and industrious and contented. A special writer in Rome has called our attention to this happy change and at the same time to the existence of a newspaper philosopher, a real curiosity, a man sui generis. This is the veteran distributor who bands out the papers across the counter in the government premises in Via della Stamperia. This old man has witnessed revolutions. Thirty years ago he gave out the still damp copies of the official journal of Gregory XVI, to the people; he has sold the same paper for Pius IX. (when liberal); for the Roman republic; for Pius IX. (when reactionary), and to-day he takes his pinch of sneff and sells it for the King and a "solidified" people. That man is a real good Catholic. He knows that "order is Heaven's first law," and acts on the principle of "what is is best."

MANAGEMENT OF CENTRAL PARK .- One of the city papers makes serious charges against the management of Central Park, This is merely the claptrap incident to an electioneering campaign, and should not be entertained for a moment by any class of our citizens. If the charges alleged be true why not produce the proofs, or cease altogether this silly twaddling, that is only calculated to bring into contempt its authors, and to belittle in the minds of strangers one of the most beautiMeeting of the American Association of Social Science.

personal interests involved in party elections to the deliberate consideration of the underlying principles of our political and social system. The ninth session of the American Social Science Association at Philadelphia affords us an opportunity of doing this. Many a practical politician, so-called, might be edified by the papers read on Tuesday before this association. Such a politician would, moreover, be surprised at the direct bearing which many of them had upon the most urgent practical questions which can demand his attention. The very titles of the papers indicate the actuality of the speculations advanced by their writers. "Mining Legislation" was claborately treated by Mr. Eckley B. Coxe; the "Annexation of Canada," by Mr. E. H. Derby: "Minority Representation in Europe," by Mr. Thomas Hare, of London; "Houses for Workingmen and Women," by Mr. George B. Emerson; "Civil Service Reform," by Mr. J. T. Rosengarten, and "Electoral Reform," by ex-Senator C. R. Buckslew. The subjects on Wednesday were "The Press, its Relations and Influences," by Mr. G. H. Yeaman, who failed to estimate duly the real object and power of the newspaper press; the "Relations of Business Men to National Legislation," Mr. H. A. Mill; the "Relations of Capital and Labor in England," by A. J. Mundella, M. P.; "The Study of Social Science," by Mr. Lowrie, and "American Chartography," by Professor J. D. Whitney. On Thursday the Social Science Convention closed its session after listening to papers on "Art Schools," by Mr. C. C. Perkins; "The Theory of the Civil Service," by Mr. Brinton Coxe: "The Evidence of Experts," by Dr. Isaac Ray; "International Law," by Mr. J. Wheaton, and a concluding address by Mr. Eliot. Without endorsing all the views set forth in these interesting papers, it is but fair to say that their range of topics is so extensive as to justify amply the assertion of Judge Strong in alluding to the magnitude of the work nudertaken by the association and all other similar associations, that no other department of science presents so wide a field for investigation, and no other promises a richer harvest.

Histrionic Art in New York.

War has closed the theatres of Paris. The London stage is darkened by the almost total eclipse of its aucient glories. But New York, which contains a larger and more eager theatre-going population than any European city, may now boast of an extraordinary variety of dramatic and musical attractions. The HERALD duily advertises no less than twenty-five theatres and concert halls. Nilsson, Seebach, Janauschek, Jefferson and Lea Silly, to mention no other conspicuous names, have rendered the opening of the present season exceptionally brilliant. Praiseworthy attempts have been made to extend the recognized influence of the histrionic art in kindling the imagination, widening the sympathies and exalting the conceptions by "the living magic of the eye, the tone and the action." Managers and actors should learn, however, that the public appetite grows by what it feeds upon. The daintier and the more abundant the supply the more delicate and exacting the taste becomes. The public can no longer be satisfied with the old "star" system, which has wrought infinite harm both in England and in America. The demand is increasing for thoroughly organized and permanent stock companies, that shall adequately support the most distinguished performers. Completeness and splendor in scenery, costume and all stage appointments are now required. Above all, the defective training which most actors and actresses betray in voice, attitude, movement, expression and gesture, their blind adherence to convenmost obvious requirements of stage business, their ignorance of the principles, laws and rules on which good acting depends-in fine, their lack of a scientific basis of art-a basis which most of our sculptors and painters also lack-are awakening disappointment and disgust.

No remedy for such deplorable defects can be effectual except a school of art, or, rather, of arts, inasmuch as all the arts have affinities which subject them to similar conditions. To such a school actors, preachers, lecturers, political orators, sculptors and painters might all resort for the patient study of scientific methods, like, for instance, those perfected by Delsarte, the teacher of the famous Rachel. Father Hyacinthe, together with French and English statesmen and European celebrities in every branch of art, have been numbered among the pupils of this greatest modern master of the science of expressing and deligeating human thought and emotion. One of the most zealous of Delsarte's disciples, a cultivated and wealthy young American, who was to have made his first appearance at the Theatre Français this winter, but whose plans were interrupted by the war, has just returned from Paris to New York. Delsarte predicted for this favorite pupil a most successful career should be become a professional actor. If his own enthusiasm should be shared by intelligent capitalists we might hope soon to see established in this city a school of histrionic art over which Delsarte himself might be invited to preside. Such a school would afford rare opportunities to develop the latent genius which, as private theatricals have already demonstrated, really exists among the young ladies and gentlemen of New York, as well as to encourage and aid the ambition of aspirants for professional excellence and distinction. New York would have thus made a great advance towards becoming what it is manifestly destined to be-a true art centre

REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CON-VENTION. - The convention lately held in Cincinnati for the purpose of encouraging the movement for the removal of the national capital from Washington to some point in the valley of the Mississippi was a stupid failure, as it deserved to be. It has taken more than seventy years and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of treasure to erect the public buildings now ornamenting the national capital, and the present generation, we are inclined to think, is in no disposition to incur an addition to our already enormous indebtedness by such a feolish undertaking as that contemplated by the Cincinnati convecation. I on the eye of her departure,

of the world.

Washington is at this moment nearer to the Pacific coast than it was to Boston only a quarter of a century ago. The facilities for rapid It is refreshing to turn from the petty and communication between the most distant parts of the country are being improved every day, and we hope in a short time to have occasion to announce that the modes of transit between New York and the national capital have been increased at least twofold and with a corresoonding reduction in the rates of fare.

The Appeal of the German Widows.

From several of the Prassian provinces there has gone up to Berlin a powerful appeal for peace that must touch the tenderest sympathies of Count Bismarck and King William. It is the voice of destitute widowed mothers in favor of themselves and their half-orphan children. This petition against the further prosecution of the war has been signed by thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fiftythree widows in Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia and Hanover-widows whose husbands had been slain in battle, leaving them with seventyeight thousand seven hundred and sixty children in imminent peril of starvation. In language beautiful in its simplicity, terrible in its truthfulness and melting in its pathos, those sorrowing and suffering German women point out the sad industrial and social consequences of the war and implore King William to spare his people any further aggravation of them. Many of the factories in which those women might have hoped to procure employment are closed; funds that under other circomstances might have been applied to their relief are used by the government for the prosecution of the war. Their condition could hardly have been worse than it is at present had the German armies been defeated and the Fatherland invaded by the French; and now the only hope they have against utter indigence and death is in the speedy re-establishment of peace.

We in this country can heartily sympathize with these stricken families of Germany as well as with those of France. In our war of the rebellion there was hardly a home throughout the country that did not feel the effects of the ravages of war-hardly a woman who was not called upon to mourn the loss of husband, son, father, brother or dearest friend. Already the loss of life in France and Prussia has been proportionately greater than it was with us, while the destruction of property in France has been far more extensive than it was in the South. It will require perhaps a quarter of a century for France to recover from much of the injury inflicted on her during the summer of this year, while some of the losses she has sustained can never be restored. The victories which the Prussians have achieved have been dearly bought, for the destruction of human life has been greater on the Prussian side than on the French. When Napoleon III. declared war against his royal rival for national supremacy the war spirit in Germany rose to the highest point. But now war songs have given place to prayers for peace, and throughout the Fatherland the supplications of stricken widows and orphans, bereaved by the loss of loved ones and threatened with extremest want, rise high above all the rumors and whispers about proposed peace negotiations that come across to us from England and the Continent. The best thing for both France and Prassia now is peace, and we sincerely trust that this wail of the widows and their prayers for peace will have the desired effect.

Royal Courtesies to the Empress.

It was a pleasant and consoling episode in the history of Eugenie's exile, that visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the romantic old mansion at Chiselhurst on Wednesday to pay their respects to the fallen Empress. Stripped of her high rank, banished from the home where she ruled in most royal fashion for so many years, this visit to her English ome by the heir to the throne of England an his princess must have been soothing to her wearied and disturbed heart. The visit had a twofold significance, for it was not only an act of private friendship, but a visit of state, in harangue, that in his opinion General Grant which the Queen, though not present, was represented officially by her lord chamberlain, and in a kindly way by the Prince, who was charged by his mother to renew the expression of her sincere sympathy with the misfortunes of the Empress. The young French Prince did the honors of the occasion, and no doubt he stood the baptism of compliments much better than he did his famous baptism of fire at Weissenbourg. It is meet and proper that the ex-Empress should be thus kindly noticed by the royal family of England. Eugénie was always a good, lovable woman, both in her private and her public sphere, who earned for herself everywhere the respect of the world. Even those who do not love the imperial system which gave her a throne and a crown do not refuse their sympathy to her now that she has lost both.

THE DANGER OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA .-It will be seen from our telegraphic despatches to-day that the Christian population in China-European and American-are in great danger. It is said that a day has been fixed for a general attack on all the Christians in the empire. If China is able in this civilized age to repeat the St. Bartholemew massacre it will not be good for China; but Great Britain, Russia and the United States will not be free from blame. It is evident that the Chinese people are under some horrible priestly influence, and that if they are not restrained they will do some terrible work. It is high time that the three Powers just mentioned were taking vigorous steps to protect life and civilization in China.

SEEBACH'S FAREWELL .- This evening Marie Seebach gives her farewell performance in New York prior to her departure for fresh fields of success in the West. To-night she essays that difficult Shakspearian character, Katharine, in "The Taming of the Shrew." This is her first attempt at interpreting Shakspeare in America. She has been pronounced by critics in Germany, where Shakspeare found his best translators and interpreters, as almost unequalled in this rôle. There will undoubtedly be much interest felt to hear the great tragédienne in this play. She has reached the highest point of sublimity and produced the finest touches of nature in such parts as Marie Stuart, Jane Eyre, Adrienne, Valerie and Marguerite. Her first rendition of Shakspeare will be a novelty,

Workings of Our Fire Department. If figures prove anything they prove that the Fire Department of this city, under its present management, is a well conducted part of our city government, and is an additional evidence of the efficiency of the departments created by the Charter passed by the last Legislature. The Board of Fire Commissioners are certainly entitled to a good deal of credit for the way in which the department has been managed. It appears that during the six months of 1869from April to September-the losses by fire were \$1,376,510, while during the same months under the new management there was a decrease in the losses of \$261,225. When we remember that the members of the new organization went into office only last spring there is a great deal of credit due to the members of the Board and to the president,

Mr. Hitchman, for the satisfactory results. The telegraph alarm has contributed greatly to the suppression of fires by enabling the active force of firemen to reach the scene of disaster quickly. At present the fire alarm extends no farther up town than Fourteenth street. Considering the danger, which is at any time imminent, of terrible conflagrations in the numerous manufacturing establishments in the upper end of the island, it seems necessary that the fire telegraph line should be extended to the extreme point of the island.

The Fire Department thus, in the reported figures, presents a very satisfactory record; and, indeed, the same may be said of all the other public departments—the Department of Parks, of Public Works, the Department of Piers and Docks, and the Department of Health. If they continue as they have begun to perform the duties required of them the public will have reason to be content that the city is governed with a view to the comforts of the people in the beautiful parks, the safety of property, in the reduction of disasters by fire, and in the general improvements of the metropolis.

A Brave Little Fight.

A memorable episode of the Franco-Prussian war was the brave little fight which preceded the capture of Châteaudun. Barricades were erected and for ten hours the invading hosts were stoutly resisted. The determined but unsuccessful attempt of the seven thousand inhabitants to defend their homes called to mind scenes which Spain so often presented during the Penlasular campaign, when the entire people of a town or village, priests, nobles, lawyers, doctors, traders, and even the women and children, fought gallantly against the foe. If every town and village in France could be aroused to a similar spirit of resistance the Prussians might be driven out of France, or, at least, their very victories would be so costly as to induce them to heal? tate before entering on a winter campaign. Châteaudun was delightfully situated on a hillside. Rebuilt in 1723, after a terrible fire by which it was almost entirely destroyed, its numerous tanneries and factories of woollen goods and of hats, its active trade in cattle. wines and hemp, and its well-constructed houses, gave it quite a modern look. Its principal historical monument was its château, a precious edifice of the tenth century, once the property of the Duke de Luynes, constable of France and first minister of Louis XIII. The Sainte Chapelle, the churches of the Madeleine, of St. Valerien, of St. Jean, of Notre Dame du Chandé and the ruins of Notre Dame de la Bolssières, were all interesting to the tourist. But antiquities and modern improvements have all suffered a common fate at the hands of the vandals who, not satisfied with capturing Chateaudus, have barned it to the ground.

AN EASTERN QUESTION .- Athens has just been agitated by severe shocks of earthquake and the inhabitants astonished by the display of brilliant lights overhead at night.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD'S OPINION OF GENE ERAL GRANT.-Mr. Wood, to a detachment of the Tammany turnout on Thursday night, said, in the course of a pretty lengthy is a man totally devoid of executive capacity. without a single qualification for the discharge of his important duties;" that "it is difficult to onceive a person more unqualified than Gencal Grant for his present position;" that 'mediocrity exhibits itself in all he does:" that 'loubtless as a soldier he had stubborn courase, but so has a bulldog; but no one would think of making a buildog President in consequence;" that, "in short, General Grant anchis administration are failures, lamentable andignominious failures," and so on. This is the Hon. Fernando Wood's opinion; and, bein one of those learned judges who pronouned the war against the rebellion a "failure," othing more need be said on the sub-

Too fuch Cold Water-The speech of HoratioSeymour-all about the State canalsto the Tannany democracy the other night. It was lik a wet blanket over the shoulders of "the boys, already drenched through with the rain.

NEW YOR REPEATERS are to be headed off at the next ection if there is any virtue id the new fedral election law. The matter was discussed at a full meeting of President Cant's Cabinet yesterday, when it was determined that the law should be stricy and impartially enforced, without detrimento the rights of any voters, and, if necessar, the military forces of the government are the called upon to aid government officers the discharge of their duties. It is not atll likely that any serious disturbances will ense from the enforcement of this election law, mless provoked by hotheaded partisans wise prospects of success may be endangered by fair expression of the popular will.

THE WEST INDIA AN PANAMA CABLE .--Sir Charles Bright, to projector of the West India and Panamacable, has been received in Colombia with ten arms. His reception at Colon on the th inst. was most enthusiastic, and the Colobian Legislature, in order to show its apprecion of the cable enterprise, has voted to defrathe expenses of suitable acknowledgment \ Sir Charles Bright's labors. Such a dissition on the part of the Colombian authrities speaks loudly in their favor, and exhits a strong desire to encourage peaceful enterises. That the cable, which is to link Colon, Jamaica, and thus place the isthmus in instit commu-